

- JOLLY, G. 1966. Explicit estimates from capture-recapture data with both death and immigration—stochastic model. *Biometrika*, 52: 225–247.
- KENDALL, R. O. 1971. Lepidoptera in the unpublished field notes of Howard George Lacey, naturalist (1856–1929). *J. Lepid. Soc.*, 25: 29–44.
- SCOTT, J. A. 1973a. Population biology and adult behavior of *Lycaena arota* (Lycaenidae). *J. Lepid. Soc.*, in press.
- SCOTT, J. A. 1973b. Mate-locating behavior of butterflies. *Amer. Midl. Nat.*, in press.
- SCOTT, J. A. 1973c. Mating of butterflies. *J. Res. Lepid.*, 11: 99–127.
- SPERRY, G. H., AND J. SPERRY. 1932. Notes on the larva of *Melitaea pola* Bdv. *Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, 31: 8.

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Notes on *Hesperus arizonicus* with description of the female (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae).—*Hesperus arizonicus* was described by Moore in 1958 (*Trans. San Diego Soc. Natur. Hist.* 12: 311) on the basis of a single male specimen from Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. A single female specimen in the collection of the University of California at Riverside is from Cave Creek Ranch, elevation 5000', Cochise County, Arizona, taken on August 1, 1965 at ultraviolet light by G. R. Ballmer. It differs from the male in numerous respects.

Description of the female. Color largely ferruginous; third through tenth antennomeres dusky; elytra with yellow band across basal third bounded basally and apically by a narrow piceous band, apical third ferruginous; fifth abdominal segment piceous at apical two-thirds; sixth abdominal segment yellow. Head wider than long, slightly wider than pronotum, dorsal surface feebly microreticulate, with coarse punctures generally separated by less than their diameters except for small elongate impunctate central area anteriorly, and area of nearly coalescing punctures behind eyes. Pronotum subquadrate, slightly longer than wide, slightly narrowed behind, sides somewhat sinuate before posterior angles; surface feebly microreticulate, not impressed, as coarsely punctured as head but more sparsely so, with punctures generally separated by their width, and with a central impunctate strip. Elytra quadrate, wider and longer than pronotum; humeri broadly rounded, sides straight and hardly divergent to narrowly rounded exterior apical angles; surface finely, densely, and rather roughly punctured. Abdomen narrower than elytra, tapering slightly to apex; dorsal and ventral surfaces with fine, longitudinal microstrigulation, about as finely punctured as elytra but more sparsely so and not as roughly; last sternite evenly arcuate at apex.

The most important structural difference between this female and the holotype male is in the unmodified apical margin of the sixth sternite, a condition typical of many Staphylinidae. There is also considerable difference in color, some in ground sculpture and in the fact that the surface of the pronotum is not impressed. These latter differences are probably within the range of individual variation for the species and not of sexual significance.—IAN MOORE, *University of California, Riverside, 92502.*